

Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

8 November 2007

NOAA Ocean Service NOAA Satellites and Information Service

Last bulletin: November 5, 2007

Conditions Report

SW Florida: A harmful algal bloom has been identified from southern Lee to northern Collier County. No coastal impacts are expected through Monday, November 12.

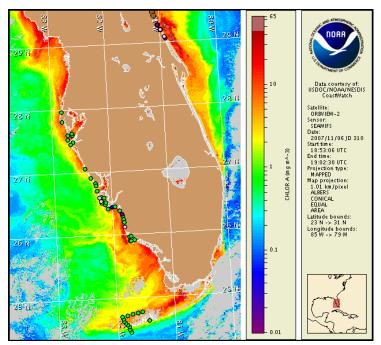
NE Florida: A harmful algal bloom has been identified from southern Nassau to central Volusia County. Patchy low impacts are possible from southern St. Johns County to northern Volusia County today through Monday, with very low impacts possible Saturday. Patchy very low impacts are possible from Duval County to northern St. Johns County, as well as central Volusia County today through Monday, with no impacts expected on Saturday. No impacts are expected in Nassau County through Monday, November 12.

Analysis

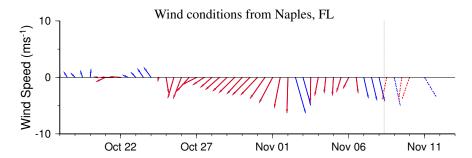
SW Florida: A harmful algal bloom persists from southern Lee County to offshore Collier County. Satellite imagery from 11/6 indicates that the bloom has moved southwards from Sanibel Island. Recent samples from Captiva and Sanibel found only background levels of *Karenia brevis* (FWRI, 11/4). Very low concentrations of *K. brevis* were confirmed onshore northern Collier County at Barefoot Beach (FWRI, 11/5). High chlorophyll levels (>10 μ g/L) were detected via satellite imagery (11/6) both on and offshore Collier County from 26°16′10″N 81°51′16″W to 25°53′2″N 81°47′7″W, with a maximum at 25°56′26″N 81°49′57″W. Northerly winds throughout the weekend will likely minimize impacts along the coast. Intensification of the bloom is possible through Monday, and southern transport of the bloom is likely.

NE Florida: A harmful algal bloom persists in northeastern Florida from southern Nassau County to central Volusia County. Samples from this week indicate very low concentrations of *K. brevis* in Volusia County (FWRI, 11/6), with background levels present in Volusia and St. Johns County. Continued sampling along the coast is recommended. Chlorophyll levels remain elevated along the coast from Nassau to northern Brevard County. The high chlorophyll feature (> $10\mu g/L$) persists offshore Volusia County, with the highest levels extending from 29°22'19"N 80°56'19"W to 28°59'46"N 80°44'7"W. Reports of dead fish have been received over the past few days from St. Johns County. Onshore winds through most of the weekend may increase impacts along the coast. Intensification of the bloom is not expected through Monday. -Allen, Keller

Please note the following restrictions on all SeaWiFS imagery derived from CoastWatch.



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from October 29 to November 7 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide: http://www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/habf/habfs bulletin guide.pdf



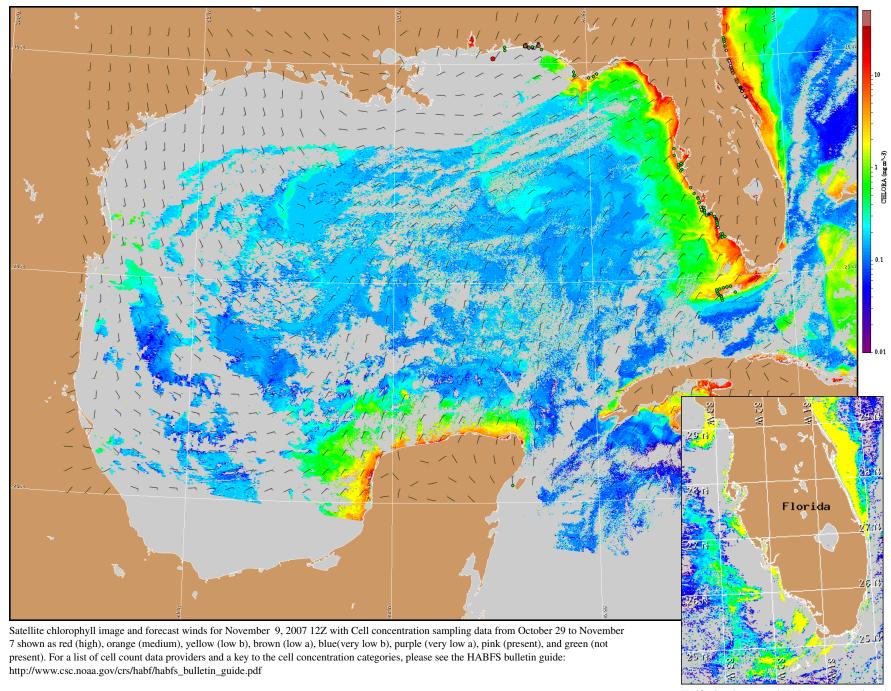
Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts.

SW Florida: Northeasterly winds today through Sunday at 10-15 knots (5-8 m/s), becoming easterly at 10 knots (5 m/s) by Monday.

NE Florida: Northerly winds today through Friday at 10-20 knots (5-10 m/s) becoming northwesterly Saturday at 5-10 knots (3-5 m/s). Northeasterly winds Sunday, becoming easterly by Monday.

Data are restricted to civil marine applications only; i.e. federal, state, and local government use/distribution is permitted.

Image products may be published in newspapers. Any other publishing arrangements must receive GeoEye approval via the CoastWatch Program.



Verifi ed and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).

